

THE HOUSE CURIOUS.

It Also Wants to Know About the Sugar Trust.

Some Questions the Trust is Asked to Answer.

LETTER TO THE TRUST.

The House Sub-Committee Makes Pointed Inquiries.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following letter from the chairman of the house sub-committee on trusts to the president of the American Sugar Refining company was mailed last night: H. O. Havemyer, Esq., President American Sugar Refining Company, New York:

"Dear Sir: If you will supply me, as chairman of the sub-committee on trusts of the committee on manufactures, the information asked for hereinafter, I will see that it is laid before the house. A free trader myself, and believing no tax should be levied on sugar (or anything else), except for revenue, nevertheless, as practically every article of consumption is to retain protection, I feel no prejudice against the sugar interest as such, and I think a large number of the members of the house entertain the same view.

As, however, the sugar trust demands protection, or, more properly speaking, the taxation of the public for its profit, it should be put before congress and the public in its real condition, so an intelligent opinion of the merits of its demand may be formed. If, upon an actual and necessary investment of cash capital it cannot save itself from losses without burdening the taxpayers, then it has as much justification (and more) for being fed from the public resources by taxation as many industries which we, in passing the Wilson bill, allowed to remain upon the charity list. If, however, its profits have been excessive when figured upon an actual cash and unwatered capital stock, then you, as a fair-minded man, will agree with me that you should not have any legislative favors.

"In such an event a tax of 1 cent per pound upon 100 degrees sugar for revenue only would be a fair and equitable one permitting a reduction of one-hundredths of a cent for each degree of sweetness lacking. Such a tax as this, while taking nothing from the treasury of your company, would pour a great many millions into the government coffers. The information asked for is comprehended under four heads:

"First—What is the present tax value, i. e., (cost of replacing), of the plants actually in operation and necessary to produce a quantity of refined sugar turned out by your company?

"Second—What have been the actual profits of the American Sugar Refining company for each full fiscal year since its organization, and what are its profits so far in the current year?

"Third—What annual salary is paid to each of its general officers?

"Fourth—What is the actual paid-in cash capital, including the plants turned in at their real cash market value and what is the present surplus fund of your company, including all individual profits.

"The McKinley bill gives the sugar refiners an opportunity of collecting from the consumers a tax of one-half cent per pound upon all sugars above No. 10 Dutch standard, and the assumption of all classes of sugar during the past three fiscal years aggregated 12,956,823,446 pounds, fully 9,000,000,000 of which was above this standard.

"It follows, therefore, that the sugar trust and the independent refiners in the United States must have received over \$40,000,000 of the people's money, while the government got during the three years \$470,751. As your company asked continued favors, the propriety of supplying the country with the information asked herein will not be questioned by so reasonable a man of business as yourself.

"You are a Democrat, and will, I trust, join me in the hope that within a few years the present system of taxing the people under the misleading name of protection for the benefit of private interests will be done away with entirely and forever. Yours truly, MICHAEL D. HARTER."

ARBITRATORS NAMED.

Judge Lyman Trumbull and a Prominent New Yorker Named.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It is stated on what is considered reliable authority that the president has, in addition to Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, chosen Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago and a prominent New Yorker who has always taken a deep interest in the cause of labor and whose judgment in questions of this kind is regarded as fair and impartial, to serve as members of the committee to investigate the Chicago strike.

SANTA FE TRAIN ROBBED.

Two Masked Robbers Compeled an Express Messenger to Hand Over Valuable.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 23.—At an early hour yesterday morning a Santa Fe passenger train was held up by two masked men near Red Rock. The robbers entered the express car and presenting revolvers caused the messenger to stand and deliver a package of money and some other packages, but the value is unknown. There is no clew to the bandits.

Marital Law Declared.

New York, July 23.—A special dispatch from Managua says: The Nicaraguan assembly to-day declared the entire Atlantic coast of the country to be under martial law and ordered the chief executive to maintain Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Mosquito territory by all possible means.

Have you tried the American Steam Laundry for your laundry work? If you haven't try them. 112 W. 7th. Tele. 34.

JUSTICE BREWER'S VIEWS.

He Gives His Opinion of the Tariff Bill and Other Questions.

Associate Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court who is visiting this city, gives it his opinion that the tariff bill will not pass. He talked also of other events of current interest.

Referring to the strike, Justice Brewer said: "It will be a long time before the country recovers from the shock of the strike. The incendiarism and looting in Chicago, I regard as the work of the thieves and thugs, who make Chicago, in some respects, the worst city in this country. They are always ready to take advantage of such an opportunity as a great strike, and, in my opinion, are responsible for the greater part of the damage wrought in that city. I do not think the railroad men had a hand in it to any great extent. Some people think that the strike will annihilate the labor organizations, but I believe it will in the end make them stronger. They will see the necessity of placing at their head strong, cool and clear-headed men like Arthur of the locomotive engineers, and of disavowing the enthusiasm of the Debs order. With such men at the head they will be much more powerful and great trouble will be avoided.

Asked in regard to the truthfulness of the Populist stories about the "boarding" of power by the federal court, Justice Brewer said: "The courts have no more power than they had under the first years of the constitution in most respects. The acts of 1867 and 1875 enabled a man to sue his creditor wherever found and made some changes, but in general the powers have not been enlarged. The change is in the great increase in the volume of business and subsequent enlargement of the corporations handling the same. Formerly we never had such great transportation companies as the Santa Fe system, with its 9,000 miles of railway tracks. Receiverships were just the same, but the amount of property handled was much less. The courts do not find the receiverships of railroads a very pleasant task."

A HUGE DISCREPANCY.

The Santa Fe Earnings Overestimated by About \$7,000,000.

New York, July 23.—The meeting of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe reorganization committee developed an astounding surprise. It had been expected that Expert Little would make his financial report, which would about agree with the committee's estimates, and the reorganization plan could be put forth complete in every detail.

Mr. Little, however, did not make his report. Instead he said that while examining the books he found evidence of figure juggling in the matter of rebates to freight shippers. The amount was very large, and instead of being charged to the proper expense account had been shifted to other channels, so the statement of earnings and income were incorrect.

Demand was immediately made of the officers of the road for an explanation. The reply was that two sets of books were kept, one in the West and one in the East. Mr. Little had evidently examined the Western books, where it was necessary the charges should be properly made, while the Eastern books were ones on which public statements were based. Upon receiving this reply Mr. Little was ordered to look into the Eastern books. He hastily ran over them, and late last evening the following guarded statement was made by Secretary Herman Kobbé of the reorganization committee:

"The secretary of the Atchison reorganization committee makes the following statement in behalf of the committee: Mr. Little has returned. He has had every opportunity to examine the books of the company and of the receivers. He has not been able to complete his report, but he states that during the period from July, 1893, to the date of the last reorganization, to December, 1893, the date of the appointment of the receivers, the income of the company has, in his opinion, been overestimated in an aggregate amounting to about \$7,000,000. He finds the accounts of the receivers have in all respects been accurately stated.

FOR DEBS' LIFE SE.

American Federation of Labor Issues an Appeal in His Behalf.

New York, July 23.—Now that the bitter railroad strike is over the leaders of the local labor organizations are taking up the matter of securing the proper defense for Eugene V. Debs, president of the A. R. U.

This activity is in accordance with an appeal issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which will be published in the August number of the American Federate, the official organ of the federation. It reads as follows:

"Eugene V. Debs stands as one of the most conspicuous and interesting figures before the country. None doubt his honesty and devotion to the cause of the wronged against the wrong-doers. Yet he is in jail awaiting the action of the United States courts upon the charge of contempt of its injunction.

"Debs must be defended, and ably defended. In his person at this time he represents the rights of labor. Eugene V. Debs is a poor man; he has no money; his trial and preparation for it will require a considerable amount, and we know that the workers of the country have never yet been appealed to in vain to help the cause of justice, humanity and right. All unions should contribute. We ask all laboring men to open subscriptions for the 'Debs legal defense fund.'"

The Federation leads the list with a \$500 subscription.

North Carolina now probably leads all the Southern states in the matter of popular education.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 112 and 114 West Eighth street.

The Daily State Journal prints all the news.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

A Conflict Between Japan and China Seems Certain.

China is Hurrying Troops Rapidly to the Front.

HAVE ORDERS TO FIRE.

Chinese to Open Up if Japanese Obstruct Their Landing.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch from Shanghai says war between China and Japan is considered certain.

China continues to make preparations to assert her claimed rights in Korea, and from the present indications it is judged war is inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for 12,000 Chinese troops to prepare for departure for Korea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and on Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports that will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies, the transports were conveyed by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon the Japanese should the latter attempt to obstruct the landing of the Chinese.

Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will shortly leave Ochof for the Li Choo islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nankin fleets in harassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities between companies as the Santa Fe system, with its 9,000 miles of railway tracks. Receiverships were just the same, but the amount of property handled was much less. The courts do not find the receiverships of railroads a very pleasant task."

At the Chinese legation it was stated no news of a declaration of war had been received. It was added if the rumor was true the first report of it would come from Japan and not from China.

The officials stated no late news had been received, owing to an interruption in the cable service. The latest information received at the legation was to the effect that 10,000 Chinese troops would start for Korea. Japan has rejected the proposals made by the British minister, although the latter had counseled a peaceful settlement of the dispute. The Chinese government had thereupon declared that unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo, China would break off the negotiations. The officials, when further questioned, said they discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated a news had been received there.

BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

Call for a Conference to Be Held in Washington August 10.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—General A. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic league, has issued the following address:

"The country has now had a year's experience under the gold standard policy since the acts of 1893 closing the mints of India and the stoppage of the coinage of silver in the United States. The results of this experience are manifest on every hand in the business depression of the country, in labor strikes and the general discontent that everywhere prevails. Congress will soon complete its work, and the general situation and the prospects before the country will then be fully disclosed. Some state elections, involving the election of United States senators, have already been ordered upon, and the campaign for the election of members of the Fifty-fourth congress will soon begin.

"In view of these conditions, the executive committee of the American Bimetallic league have thought it advisable to call a conference of those who believe that the present improvement in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued, and who favor the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard in the United States, with the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, to be held at Washington, Thursday, August 16, 1894, to take into consideration the condition of the country and to decide upon the policy to be pursued to bring about the change to the monetary policy of the government necessary to restore prosperity to the people."

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Baseball Manager Manning and Treasurer Dennis Relieved of their Money.

STOCK CTRY, Iowa, July 23.—Manager Jimmy Manning and Treasurer Dennis of the Kansas City base ball team, were chloroformed and robbed in their room in the Garretson house Saturday night. Manning mourns the loss of \$400, while Dennis is \$18 poorer than he was Saturday night. Saturday evening Manning took the money from the hotel safe to pay for transportation for his team and forgot to return the balance. Who the thieves were is a mystery, but it is thought that they followed him from Indianapolis or Grand Rapids and selected Saturday night as the last night of the trip and that he would have money with him.

Both men were very ill from the effects of the chloroform. Manning will have to stand the loss. The money was part of the receipts of trip. Another package of money was in the safe at the time of the robbery.

Home and Abroad.

It is the duty of everyone, whether at home or traveling for pleasure or business, to equip himself with the remedy which will keep up strength and prevent illness, and cure such ills as are liable to come upon all in every day life. Hood's Sarsaparilla keeps the blood pure and less liable to absorb the germs of disease. Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

President Debs and the A. R. U. Issue an Appeal From the County Jail.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Messrs. Debs, Howard, Kellher and Rogers, the A. R. U. officials have issued an address to the public the substance which is as follows:

Headquarters American Railway Union, Cook County Jail, Chicago, Ill., July 23.—It is almost universally conceded that the Pullman company, through the oft-repeated reduction of wages, excessive rents, and many other causes, has grievously wronged its employees, and what ever may be said about the great strike which has resulted in consequence of such grievance, the arbitrary refusal of said Pullman company to submit to arbitration in any form (even to decide the question if there was anything to arbitrate) is proof that said company had no faith in the justice of its cause and fears the disclosures that are certain to result from an honest investigation, and in view of the heavy losses entailed upon the country, such obstinacy on the part of the Pullman company is deserving of the severest condemnation.

We propose that the Pullman company shall be brought to justice and in a way that shall not necessitate a strike with its attendant ills.

We have faith in the American people; they uphold justice; they love fair play. And now, in the name of justice and fair play, we appeal to the great American public, to every good man and every good woman, not to ride in a Pullman car until the Pullman company does justice to its employees. Let the cars run absolutely empty. No friend of labor; no friend of humanity will occupy a seat or a berth in a Pullman car. Let this policy be inaugurated and we will then see how long the railway companies will be bound by their contracts, as they have induced the public to believe, to haul Pullman cars.

We propose to continue this fight against the Pullman company through good and evil report and without regard to consequences until justice shall be done. There will be no surrender. We will use every available and lawful means to press the contest. It is requested that all papers throughout the land favorable to labor, to justice, to humanity, copy this statement in full and keep it standing as long as possible.

Earnestly appealing to the great public to aid us in this unequal contest, and relying with implicit faith upon the final and powerful triumph of the right, we subscribe ourselves very respectfully yours.

TO ORGANIZE NEBRASKA.

The Knights of Labor to Begin a Thorough Campaign.

OMAHA, Neb., July 23.—All of the members of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor except Mr. Sovereign are now here, and took up quarters at the Dellorme, where the sessions of the executive officers will be held.

General Secretary Hayes said: "During this week we expect to complete arrangements for a systematic canvass of the state of Nebraska, and we will push the organization and agitation to a finish. I am glad to note that the organized workers of Omaha are forming themselves into a militia company. Regarding the movement for a general union of all the labor forces, I do not know what will be done about that at this meeting."

WHOLESALE ARRESTS MADE.

Two Hundred Citizens of Round Pond Taken by U. S. Marshals.

GUTHRIE, Ok., July 23.—The Rock Island and trouble on the West side continues, but no violence occurred last night. Three men carrying dynamite packages were arrested and placed in jail. United States Marshal Nix is just back from the scene of the war. His deputies arrested 200 people in Round Pond on writs of injunction, restraining them from committing acts of violence or using incendiary language. Acting Governor Lowe has renewed his reward proclamation.

MUST OPEN THEIR SHOPS.

Pullman Managers Must Make an Effort or Troops Will Be Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, July 23.—The strike at Pullman will be brought to a focus this week. Notice has been served on managers of the car works that unless they make an effort to open their shops all the troops in that vicinity will be withdrawn. The exact date given for this opening could not be learned, but officers of the First regiment believe Wednesday will be the limit.

Obligation for A. R. U. Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—An affidavit has been prepared by the Southern Pacific to be signed by employees desiring reinstatement declaring that the affiant has resigned his membership in the A. R. U. and promising that he will never again join any union or brotherhood for the term of five years; third, that he will not become a member of any labor organization during the time he is employed by the Southern Pacific company. Officials of the company declare that they can secure all the men they desire at their own terms. The Oakland and San Francisco lodges of the A. R. U. decline to consider the strike off, and announce they will stand firm.

To Open Dispensaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—Governor Tillman stated yesterday that he would issue his proclamation to-day reopening the dispensaries on August 1. He says that he is determined to enforce the law more vigorously than ever. The governor explained his position, saying the decision against the constitutionality of the law was due to the political prejudices of the supreme court.

Republican of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 23.—Delegates to the Republican convention Wednesday, the 25th, are already coming in. Nearly all the candidates and prominent workers are represented in the lobby.

D. Holmes, druggist, 781 Kansas ave.

STAGE GLINTS.

Marie Burress will play with Otis Skinner.

Fred Frear has joined Pauline Hall's forces in Boston.

Dave Wardfield will again be a member of Russell's comedians.

Moreton Baker has been engaged for the Thomas W. Keene company.

Mark Smith has taken the place of Richard Harlowe in "1492," the latter going on his vacation.

The Chicago newspapers agree that John J. Burke, David Henderson's new low comedian, is a wonder in his way.

Gus Bothner has engaged Holcomb and Cushman, operatic singers, Kitty Wolfe and Richard Riley for "A Bunch of Keys."

"On the Mississippi" will open in Baltimore early in September. The engagement at McVicker's, Chicago, is for eight weeks.

The W. C. Coup Amusement company has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital of \$100,000, to produce circuses and other amusements.

Helen Kinnaird, who was with the New York Lyceum company last season, has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play the leading female part in "The New Boy."

Ada Reeve, the English soubrette who appeared at Koster & Bial's, New York, last season, and Bert Gilbert, a variety actor, were recently married in Manchester.

J. W. Shannon has signed with Rose Coghlan. He is to play his old part of Baron Stein in "Diplomacy." Shannon was in the original cast of this play at Wallace's theater.

THE FASHION PLATE.

A velvet cutaway coat is one of the latest novelties.

Velvet ribbon belts with loops and long ends are seen on some of the newest thin dresses.

Embroidered India muslins are again in demand and are made up with large quantities of ribbon.

Ties and cravats of mull, tulle and various gauzy fabrics are much liked. The newest cravats have large rosettes instead of loops.

A silk petticoat recently ordered for a bride is of heavy white satin, with ruffles of embroidered chiffon—beautiful, but expensive.

Shoulder ruffles are less popular than heretofore. Many thin dresses are made this way, but heavier materials show fewer trimmings of this sort.

Petticoats of black and white striped silk have flounces of some bright color, as peachblow, yellow, cherry or heliotrope, and these are draped with flounces of black net or silk mull.

A new and pretty bodice for simple wear is made of white India silk. It is made with the outside shirred in at the waist line over a fitted lining. The neck is cut somewhat low, and there are tiny ruffles of ruchings of the silk and a fine edge of soft lace.

Fanciful arrangements of turned over collars and revers are among the new things. Some of these collars are cut in deep points, others are in deep scallops, others are overlapped like angles on the edges, and others have the points turned back and faced with some contrasting color.—New York Ledger.

WORD HISTORY.

Candy was first made in Candia.

Magnets were discovered at Magnesia. Muslin first appeared at Monsau, the place which gave this kind of goods its name.

Calico was made at Calicut and was so called in honor of the place of its invention.

Turquoise takes its name from Turkey. It was originally called the Turkey stone.

Bachelors' buttons take their name from being once used by young men in divination.

Lager beer was so named because, in order to ripen, it was allowed to lie in a lager, or cellar.

Dog rose was so called by the Greeks from a belief that its roots cured the bite of a mad dog.

Girl, in the old English of Piers Ploughman, was applied to a young person of either sex.

Wife was the weaver. Her unmarried sisters did the spinning for her and were consequently the spinsters.

Yard was once any pole, remnants of this use lingering in bulyard, steelyard, yardarm and similar words.

Harebell is properly Ayrbell, so called from its shape and the district of Scotland where it was first noticed.

Scamp once meant traveler, but 300 or 400 years ago nobody traveled except when he was obliged to, so the word gradually acquired an unfavorable meaning.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

Death keeps no calendar.

It is easy to bowl down hill.

Better die a beggar than live a beggar.

He that blows in the dust fills his own eyes.

Bells call others to church, but enter not themselves.

Children have more need of models than of critics.

Early to bed and early to rise are useless unless you advertise.

Better ride on an ass that carries me than a horse that throws me.

There never was a man so patient that it didn't make him mad to get a line under a horse's tail when out driving.

True, the Lord doesn't look at a man's clothes when he goes to church, but the rest of the congregation more than make up for it.



A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception. "I had been troubled with no exception years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician after another. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease for months, that they seemed almost purified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had run down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are cured. It is a valuable remedy."—Mrs. M. J. HARRISON, 559 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by all Druggists.

NEW MEN.

Great Council of Maine Raises Up Chiefs. Around the Council Fire.

At the great annual council fire of the great council of Maine, kindled at Augusta, the following great chiefs were elected: E. O. Tuell, great sachem; H. G. Starr, great senior sachem; Otis W. Bailey, great junior sachem; W. E. St. John, great prophet; J. D. Randall, great chief of record; G. G. Sweet, great keeper of waspamut; John Locke, Jr., great trustee; W. E. St. John and Walter S. Bailey, representatives to the great council of the United States.

From all parts of the great reservation come words of increasing membership in tribes and councils.

Algonquin tribe of Brighton, Mass., dedicated its new wigwag on the 1st of flower moon.

A friendly rivalry is evident among the tribes in Providence as to which shall do the best degree work.

The great sun council of Massachusetts, degree of Pochmionas, will be held in Music hall, Lynn, on the 14th of hot moon.

Royal Arcanum.

The Royal Arcanum of St. Louis rejoices in the well merited promotion of Bro. Silas Bland, 1st to the head of the fire alarm telegraph.

There are 42 councils and 2,002 members in Indiana.

The total payments in the benefit fund to Feb. 28 from institution of the order were \$26,184,962.20.

According to the returns received from the subordinate councils in Massachusetts to March 31, there are now 15,388 members and 146 councils.

Judge Saunders.

Says that For Rheumatism.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Best Remedy He Ever Took.



Rheumatism is a very painful affliction, and he who finds a remedy which will give relief, much more a cure, is justified in proclaiming the merits of that medicine that others similarly afflicted may learn how to be cured. Judge T. H. Saunders of Osceola, Neb., senior vice-commander and present commander of J. F. Reynolds Post, No. 24, G. A. R. voluntarily writes:

"Dear Sir: I was in the army four years, and about Richmond, Va. In